

The Wheeling Intelligencer.

VOLUME XLVII—NUMBER 309.

WHEELING, W. VA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 1899.

PRICE TWO CENTS. (ON TRAINS FIVE CENTS.)

SEVERAL DRAMATIC SCENES

Enacted at the Dreyfus Court-martial—General Roget Fences and Dodges Questions.

HE PROVOKES THE PRISONER

To Remark on the Profuseness of his Arguments and the Paucity of his Facts.

STAR WITNESS OF THE DAY

Was Colonel Picquart, Who was Favorable to Dreyfus—Madame Henry's Mimic Grief.

THE SCHNEIDER TELEGRAM

Exposing Another Forgery has Dealt a Very Severe Blow to the Prosecution.

RENNES, France, August 17.—The publication by the Paris Figaro of the Schneider telegram, exposing another alleged forgery, caused a great sensation here, and to-night the general impression is that Schneider's disavowal has dealt a severe blow to the prosecution, killing the only point in General Mercier's evidence that was dangerous to Dreyfus.

It is expected that the matter will be brought up in court to-morrow by M. Demange, who has a splendid opportunity to drive a nail into the coffin of the prosecution.

The letter referred to was one from Schneider, the Austrian military attaché at Paris, in which he was alleged to have said Schwarzkoppen and Panizzardi, respectively the German and Italian attaches, were trying to make out that it was not Dreyfus who was giving them information, and adding that he had no belief in these protestations. Cavaignac, the former minister of war, in his testimony, made a great point of this.

PARIS, August 17.—The Figaro has received from Colonel Panizzardi, former Italian military attaché in Paris, a declaration denying General Roget's statement in his evidence at Rennes, that he (Panizzardi) addressed a report to Signor Reissman, formerly Italian ambassador to France, to the effect that Colonel Schwarzkoppen, former German military attaché in Paris, had relations with Dreyfus.

Panizzardi adds that he never heard the name of Dreyfus until the latter's arrest, and that he made this declaration through an official channel on his honor as a soldier and a gentleman.

MRS. CRAWFORD'S REVIEW

Of the Testimony Offered Yesterday Madame Henry's False Emotion Bertulus' Favorable Evidence.

RENNES, August 17.—General Roget, M. Bertulus, the investigating magistrate, the widow of the late Lieut. Colonel Henry and Colonel Picquart were on the stand to-day. Mme. Henry, after M. Bertulus had deposed, asked leave to speak. She stood up in a stately manner, raising her left hand, and said: "Je demande la parole" (I ask to be heard). She wanted to contradict what Bertulus had said regarding the friendship of her husband and Esterhazy.

She would be handsome, did not the vulgarity of the drinking house she originally came from, cling to her. Subaltern officers revolve around her, but Mercier, and the other generals among herself, seem embarrassed by her presence. What she said was a tirade learned by heart, and scarcely evidence. It, however, was not wide of some points that Bertulus brought out. She wanted to show that Bertulus could not possibly have wrung an avowal from Henry that he and Esterhazy formed an association of traitors.

Her story coincided with what General Roget said on this subject. So far from Bertulus appearing to suspect Henry and crushing the latter with words of suspicion, she said that her late husband had described that magistrate as "charming." She said Bertulus even embraced Henry when the latter was taking his leave, a circumstance which struck the wife when she heard of it as boding no good. She jumped to the conclusion that false-hood lay behind the kiss, and that Bertulus was a Judas.

Learned by Rote.

This idea she then developed in a passionate peroration that seemed learned by heart. Madame Henry was very like the late Madame Agar, the actress, as she indulged in this piece of dramatic vengeance.

Bertulus felt that it would never do to argue with her, for tears were standing in her eyes, and the judges were looking sympathetic. So he said that he preferred saying nothing to a lady

whose grief he respected, and whose angry excitement he pardoned.

General Roget again showed extraordinary forensic ability. I do not know what the military worth is of the generals who are acting here as witnesses, but I do not wonder at the old judge of the court of cassation being jealous of their argumentative capacity, their skill in turning a case inside out, in passing innuendo, in casuistry and in elegant verbal facility. Mercier is wonderful in these respects. Billot is not inferior to him, but Roget is the superior of both in forensic skill, acumen and suggestiveness. Roget is an able man. He is the son of a gendarme in the Pyrenees, and obtained his commission by passing the examinations. He is fair, rather English-looking, regular in feature and cold and deliberate in manner. He speaks distinctly and rather slowly, but does not fall into that defect into which Madame Henry fell, of making every syllable a long one.

Dreyfus Stirred Up.

Dreyfus was under Roget as an outsider at the general staff, and seemed tortured by his arguments, and the points he made, points that went home to the military judges and were intended to poison their minds. Finally he could stand it no longer, and, starting up, his eyes gleamed with anger, he cried: "You deal only in argumentation. I have listened to you for hours without hearing a single fact."

There were, nevertheless, some facts to-day, but they were adduced to destroy the credit of Colonel Picquart, who was represented, when head of the intelligence department, as playing a crooked part, and keeping back every piece of information unfavorable to Dreyfus.

M. Demange made many happy points in putting questions to General Roget, who dodged them with presence of mind and address, and when in a corner, with cool impudence. Still, Roget had the ear of the court. He knows how to speak to specialized military minds.

Evidence of Bertulus.

The evidence of M. Bertulus, was, on the whole, favorable to Dreyfus, in the judgment of civilian listeners. Unfortunately, his reputation is blown upon. He belonged, when at Nice, to the South railway gang, and as the magistrate was sent to investigate their swindle played into their hands. Roget alluded to this and to other doings of Bertulus, and showed that he did not respect him. M. Bertulus is an epicurean, and has shocked Rennes people by his rather gay relations with a former actress, who, somehow, rolls in riches. Still, he seems to me a fair and truthful witness, and his deposition must affect the public. Picquart will be heard again to-morrow.

M. Labori's assault is still undiscovered. At a convent of Marists, at Cosson, near Rennes, the brothers vainly searched for him. This has won sympathy for the Clerical party, as it was thought a brotherhood might shelter him.

An hypothesis that seems nearer to truth is that he is a soldier who was given a suit of clothing and told where to exchange it for a uniform, which he could again don as soon as Labori was shot. I can imagine a Breton soldier, brimful of hatred to the Jew and "that traitor Dreyfus" taking his life in his hands and going resolutely to kill Labori.

EMILY CRAWFORD.

(Details of yesterday's proceedings will be found on the sixth page.)

THE STAR WITNESS

In Yesterday's Session of the Court-martial was Col. Picquart—Reveals His Strength of Character.

RENNES, August 17.—Colonel Picquart was magnificent to-day, as he marched into court, tall and strongly built, dressed in a frock coat and wearing the ribbon of the Legion of Honor on his buttonhole. His first words sounded through the court room like a trumpet blast, as he replied to the questions of the president, giving his name, etc. His advent was like a fresh breeze, clearing away the foul atmosphere of the previous sittings. The colonel began his deposition in the high, resonant voice of a man who was determined to abide by every word uttered. He was pale, but had a look of grim determination on his face. He looked the members of the court martial straight in the eyes, and immediately assumed a cold demeanor towards them, giving Colonel Jouaust, the president of the court, just such deference as the latter could demand, but not a scrap more.

The strength of character of Colonel Picquart and the attitude he intended to adopt in court was shown at the outset, when, having been already stopped by Colonel Jouaust from entering into certain explanations, he came to the reasons why he entered the war office, and declared:

"I am going to explain in a few words why I entered the war office," adding in a resolute tone, "and that will not be much."

Picquart spoke, palpably, under the influence of a strong emotion, but throughout he maintained complete mastery over himself. He accompanied his statements with energetic gestures, and with an intonation that brought out every point he wished to make, and he made many, as the incessant murmurs of approval from the audience showed.

From beginning to end the testimony of the colonel was spoken without hesitation, and his facts were arranged and submitted in lucid, unequivocal language, which was striking testimony to his finely wrought intelligence. He was very effective with some simple phrase, as when repeating the late Lieut-Colonel Henry's theatrical denunciation of the Dreyfus court martial

he turned towards Dreyfus, and, pointing to him with his finger, said:

"Henry said it just as I am saying it now."

And every one in court to-day had the scene at once before their eyes.

The strongest point made by Colonel Picquart was undoubtedly against Patey de Clam, on the latter's motives in altering the date of the bordereau.

Picquart's arguments and courageous attitude undoubtedly impressed the members of the court martial, and elicited a continual ripple of admiration from the audience. But there was no demonstration either on his entering or leaving the court. Great precautions had been taken to prevent an attack upon Picquart, cavalry and mounted gendarmes kept the public a quarter of a mile from the court, and the streets were swarming with policemen and detectives.

Madame Henry made a poor impression in confrontation with Magistrate Bertulus, and, from the tone of her voice and the absence of emotion, it was plainly seen that her intervention was prearranged, and that she simply repeated what she had committed to memory.

LABORI IMPROVING.

Will be Able to Attend Court-martial Next Monday.

RENNES, Aug. 17.—M. Labori was able to leave his bed for three hours to-day and even to walk twice across the room. To-night the doctors think he will be able to be present at next Monday's session.

Mme. Labori has received a number of menacing letters. One that came to-day said that the writer, the would-be assassin, had not killed not only Labori, but his wife and children.

Take a Gloomy View.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The correspondents of the London papers are almost unanimous in taking a gloomy view of the prospects of Captain Dreyfus. They believe it likely that he will be found guilty. The representative of the Daily Telegraph says that unless the German government reveals the name of the real traitor it is quite on the cards that the same verdict will be rendered as in the previous court-martial.

THE DEFENSE

In the Stathers Investigation—The Doctor, Himself on the Stand. Denies All Accusations of Prosecution's Witnesses.

WESTON, W. Va., August 17.—The defense in the Stathers investigation has been testifying all day. Miss George Green left the stand at 10 o'clock, and two or three female employees were called, who testified that Miss Wilson and Mrs. Somerville had told them that Dr. Stathers had been kind to them and had been a father to them. J. R. Wells, the hospital farmer, was also a witness, and testified that W. S. Waddell, a member of the committee which filed the charges, had said that if Dr. Stathers did not pay some attention to some of his political friends outside the institution pretty soon it would be too late.

On cross-examination he said he knew Waddell to have been a friend of the doctor and that they had frequently engaged in discussions relative to Dr. Stathers' failure to discharge the Democratic employees and that he had said to Waddell that he knew some things about Dr. Stathers' management of the institution which he would dislike to have to tell.

Dr. Stathers himself was on the witness stand from about 11 o'clock to-day until the adjourning hour this evening. He denied the stories of Mrs. Somerville, Misses Wilson and Bussey, and Hon. David Snyder. Each assertion was denied separately. He said he would not deny that he may have put his arm about Miss Custer, as he knew her to be truthful and could not doubt her word, but that if he did so, no insult was intended. When he went to St. Louis he registered at no hotel, but found a room and boarded at a restaurant. He had forgotten where he roomed, not being able to give the street, the number or the name of the people who occupied the house. The defense will not have more than one witness and the evidence will all get in to-morrow.

There are two copies of the evidence in the Stathers investigation being made. The board to-day passed an order that neither copy should leave the room in which the investigation is being held, and that attorneys could not handle them except in the presence of the board.

Criminals Jailed.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., August 17.—John Frances, who is charged with the murder of his infant child, was lodged in jail here to-day. He was arrested near Flinttown in Roane county. He made no resistance and denies his guilt. J. J. Spencer, Kelley Spencer, Claybourne Taylor and George Gore, were arrested last night near Summersville in Nicholas county, by deputy marshals for illicit distilling of liquor. The officers found about twenty places where the moonshiners had been at work.

Aged Farmer's Death.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLES TOWN, August 17.—Mr. Thomas E. Woodyard, a well known farmer, died suddenly this morning at his residence near Summit Point, Jefferson county. He was about eighty-two years of age, and was married to his third wife only a few months ago. She survives him, as well as several grown children of his former marriages. He was a member of the Presbyterian church of his home, and was highly esteemed for his honesty and integrity.

Surprised Their Parents.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLES TOWN, August 17, Mr. J. Douglas Butler, Jr., and Miss Mary A. Taylor, a young couple, surprised their parents yesterday by being married quietly. Miss Taylor is the third daughter of Mr. J. M. Taylor, residing at Mollays, Jefferson county, and the groom is the oldest son of J. D. Butler, residing near this place.

Relief for Porto Ricans.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., August 17.—A proclamation was issued to-day from the governor's office in response to the general request made by Secretary of War Root, calling upon the people of the state to contribute for the relief of the Porto Rican flood sufferers.

MORE TROOPS CALLED FOR BY PRESIDENT.

Ten New Regiments to be Organized for Duty in Philippines. Department Means Business.

ALL THE SOLDIERS NECESSARY

Will be Furnished General Otis. Where the New Volunteers Will be Recruited.

WASHINGTON, August 17.—"The policy of the war department," said Secretary Root to-day, "is to furnish General Otis with all the troops and supplies that he can use, and which are necessary to wind up the insurrection in the Philippines in the shortest possible time."

The secretary was speaking of the ten regiments which were called out to-day, by order of the President.

He said that no delay would be allowed in enlisting, equipping and supplying the new regiments, nor in transportation of them, as well as the other regiments already organized to the Philippines as soon as they were needed for active operations. If the present number of transports are insufficient, more will be procured. The men already enlisted for the Philippine service will be sent at once, and the new regiments will be forwarded as fast as they can be organized, and are needed. While there has been some suggestion that the new regiments will be used as a reserve force, it may be stated positively that these regiments, as well as more, if they can be used, will be sent to reinforce General Otis.

Secretary Root sent a copy of the order to-day to the various departments of the army, and they at once began preparations for supplying the new organizations.

Already at Work.

Within half an hour the ordnance bureau had sent orders to the different arsenals, directing that complete outfits of arms and ordnance supplies for each regiment be sent to the rendezvous where they are to be organized. The quartermaster's department gave orders for supplying tents, clothing and other equipments furnished by that department, while the commissary department ordered a sufficient supply of rations to be on hand to feed the troops as fast as they arrive. The medical department was also directed to see that supplies were sent.

The regiments will be recruited with the same care exercised in enlisting the first ten regiments.

The districts which were not very thoroughly covered in recruiting for the first regiments will be visited by the officers in the new organizations. It is the intention of the department to have the regiments give more attention to firing than any other feature of the drill. The men will be armed, as are the regular infantry regiments, with the magazine army rifle.

The selection of the majors and company officers for the regiments is now occupying the attention of the secretary and the men are being chosen from among the volunteers who were called out in the Spanish war.

The officers will be distributed as equitably as possible among the different states, but the efficiency records of the men will govern to a great extent in their selection.

TEN NEW REGIMENTS

For Service in the Philippines—Colonels and Lieut. Colonels Appointed. Will be Recruited in New England, Middle and Central Western States.

WASHINGTON, August 17.—An order has been issued directing that ten additional regiments of infantry volunteers be organized for service in the Philippines. The regiments will be numbered from thirty-eight to forty-seven, and will be organized at the following places in the order named: Fort Snelling, Minn.; Fort Crook, Neb.; Fort Riley, Kansas; Camp Mendota, Pa.; Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont; Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; South Framingham, Mass. The colonels and lieutenant colonels of the new regiments are announced as follows:

Colonels: Thirty-eighth, George S. Anderson, major Sixth cavalry; Thirty-ninth, R. L. Bullard, captain sub department; Fortieth, E. A. Goodwin, captain Eighth cavalry; Forty-first, E. T. C. Richmond, captain Second artillery; Forty-second, J. M. Thompson, major Twenty-fourth infantry; Forty-third, Arthur Murray, captain First artillery; Forty-fourth, E. J. McClelland, captain Second cavalry; Forty-fifth, J. H. Dorst, captain, Fourth cavalry; Forty-sixth, W. S. Schuyler, captain Fifth cavalry; Forty-seventh, Walter Howe, captain Fourth artillery.

Lieutenants: Colonel—E. B. Pratt, captain Twenty-third infantry; C. J. Crane, captain Twenty-fourth infantry; —Byrnes, captain Sixth infantry; J. S. Mallory, captain Second infantry; E. H. Crowder, major, judge advocate; James Parker, captain Fourth cavalry; Francis Mieher, captain Fifth cavalry; W. E. Wilder, captain Fourth cavalry; J. H. Beacom, captain Sixth infantry; John Bigelow, Jr., captain Tenth cavalry.

The new regiments will be organized under the general instructions issued at the time the first ten regiments were called out. In the list of lieut.-colonels announced it is not known whether Bernard A. or Charles Byrnes is intended. Both are captains in the Sixth

infantry. General Otis has been called for the full name, as the officer was designated by him.

With the thirteen regiments already called into service the ten ordered to-day will make a total of 30,000 in round numbers of the 25,000 volunteers authorized.

Where They Will be Recruited.

It appears from to-day's orders that the ten new regiments are to be mainly recruited in New England and the middle and central western states. Kansas and Pennsylvania have apparently been selected as the best field for recruits. It is said that no special effort is to be made to secure recruits in the southern states. This is due, it is said, to the experience of the officers who operated in that quarter for recruits for the ten volunteer regiments just organized. The only places where difficulty was experienced in securing men was in Georgia, Alabama and the Carolinas, and the Gulf states and the two northwestern Pacific states.

To-day's action will add 12,000 men to the enlisted strength of the army, and increase the total strength of the army to 95,045 men. The total number of volunteers called into service is 30,170 men, being only 4,833 men short of the total authorized volunteer establishment of 35,000. It is stated at the department that the number of volunteers already called into service is regarded as amply sufficient to meet all possible needs of the army, and that there is no possibility that the remaining 4,833 volunteers will be called for.

Yesterday's recruiting for the volunteer army amounted to 239 men, making the total recruitment to date, 14,123 men, or 1,032 in excess of the number required to complete the ten regiments organized under the orders of July 5. All of these regiments have secured their full quota, except the Twenty-ninth regiment, at Fort McPherson, Ga.; the Thirty-third, at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and the Thirty-fifth regiment at Vancouver Barracks. These three regiments will be filled by the use of the overflow from the more successful regiments. The remainder of the excess will be used in filling the volunteer regiments being slowly organized in the Philippines, which are about 1,800 men short.

CONFLICTING REPORTS

About the Dominican Revolution—Jimenez Hopeful of Success.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—A dispatch to the Herald from Santo Domingo says: Another invasion from Haiti was attempted Tuesday. The government forces met the insurgents near Monte Cristi, and after lively fighting the invaders were dispersed, and it is reported some of them were captured.

HAVANA, August 17.—General Jimenez, who aspires to the presidency of the republic of Santo Domingo, left here to-day for Bataviano. There he will take a steamer for Santiago de Cuba.

Colonel Bascallao, chief of the police detectives reported to Gen. Ludlow shortly before 9 o'clock this evening that Gen. Jimenez was still in Havana. A little later the Herald issued an extra announcing that he had gone. It appears that during the last few days, Gen. Jimenez has received American credits amounting to nearly \$1,000,000 which were much needed to further his plans.

PUERTO PLATA, Aug. 17.—President Figuro, of Santo Domingo, has received a dispatch informing him that a Jimenez expedition has been organized at Baracoa, Cuba. The government is also in receipt of information that a party of 150 insurgents purchased arms in Hayti, but the weapons were confiscated by the Haytian government.

NEW SCHEME

Of the Transvaal Executive—Vile Threat of the Boers.

LONDON, August 18.—The correspondents of the Times and the Standard, at Johannesburg confirm the statement of the correspondent of the Daily Mail asserting that the new scheme of the Transvaal executive is said to be the result of deliberations between Pretoria, Bloemfontein and the African politicians at Cape Town.

The Johannesburg correspondent of the Morning Post says: "It is stated on all hands that the Boers in the outside district are threatening that in the event of war they will murder all the Englishmen and outrage their women." All the burghers in Kruger's district were notified yesterday to be ready to take the field at a moment's notice.

Alger out of Politics.

CHICAGO, August 17.—A special to the Tribune from Montreal says:

"I am absolutely out of politics," said General Alger, former secretary of war in President McKinley's cabinet to-day. He said he was grateful to the Canadian press for its courteous tone during the recent controversy. "The American newspapers," he added, "were severe." But he thought it better not to discuss this question further at the present time. "And you have really abandoned active politics?" he was asked. "Absolutely out of it," said he, and this was uttered in a tone that left no room for doubt.

Dewey's Itinerary.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 17.—In a letter from Admiral Dewey to the secretary of the navy, dated Naples, August 5, the admiral gave his plans, as follows: "I propose to remain at this port for about one week; then proceed to Leghorn for one week, and then to either Geneva or Ville France, for about the same period. It is then proposed to proceed to Gibraltar for coal, etc., and to leave that port about the middle of September." This contradicts the report that Admiral Dewey intended to go to London before returning to the United States.

Dewey will be on Time.

NEW YORK, August 17.—At to-day's meeting of the committee on plan and scope of the Dewey celebration, General Butterfield read a cablegram from Admiral Dewey which effectually sets at rest all the reports that the admiral would first go to Washington before the celebration in his honor in New York. The message was as follows:

LEIGHORN, August 14, 1899. To General Butterfield, New York. Yours of August 1 received. Will reach the lower bay without fail Friday, September 23. Ready for parade Saturday morning. (Signed) DEWEY.

RETURN OF POLAR EXPEDITION.

Wellman and his Comrades Arrive at the Island of Tromsø, Norway.

MANY IMPORTANT NEW LANDS

And Islands Discovered—A Grim Story of Arctic Tragedy is Told.

TROMSØ, Island of Tromsø, Norway, August 17.—Walter Wellman and the survivors of the Polar expedition led by him, arrived this evening on the steamer Capella, having successfully completed their explorations in Franz Josefland.

Mr. Wellman has discovered important new lands and many islands.

The expedition brings a grim story of Arctic tragedy. In the autumn of 1898 an outpost called Fort McKinley was established in latitude 81. It was a house built of rocks and roofed over with walrus hide. Two Norwegians, Paul Bjorvig and Bert Bentzen, the latter of whom was with Nansen on the Fram, remained there.

The main party wintered in a canvas-covered hut called Harnsworth House, at Cape Tethoff, on the southern point of Hall's Island, latitude 80.

About the middle of February, before the rise of the sun to its winter height, Mr. Wellman with three Norwegians and forty-five dogs, started north. It was the earliest sledge journey on record in that high latitude.

On reaching Fort McKinley, Mr. Wellman found Bentzen dead, but Bjorvig, according to promise, had kept the body in the house, sleeping beside it throughout two months of Arctic darkness. Notwithstanding his terrible experience, the survivor was safe and cheerful.

Pushing northward through rough ice and severe storms, with a continuous temperature for ten days between 40 and 50 degrees below zero, the party found new lands north of Freedom Island, where Nansen landed in 1896. By the middle of March all hands were confident of reaching latitude 87 or 88, if not the pole itself.

Then began a succession of disasters. Mr. Wellman, while leading the party, fell into a snow-covered crevasse, seriously injuring one of his legs, and compelling a retreat.

Mr. Wellman's condition became alarming as inflammation set in, the brave Norwegians dragging him on a sledge, by forced marches, nearly 500 miles, to headquarters, arriving there early last April.

Mr. Wellman is still unable to walk, and will probably be permanently crippled.

Mr. Wellman found no trace in Franz Josefland of the missing astronaut, Prof. Andree.

Mingo Carpenter's Suicide.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

MINGO JUNCTION, O., August 17.—Oscar Huff, a carpenter at the steel plant, fired a bullet clear through his body at his home at noon to-day. He used a 35-calibre bull-dog revolver, and the bullet entered his left breast above the nipple and came out at the back. The attending physicians say the wound will be fatal. Before firing the shot, Huff wrote a letter and placed it inside his shirt and fired the bullet through it. In the letter besides asking his wife to care for the children and bidding them good-bye, he states that the actions of a kingly man, whom he names, is the cause for his rash act.

Defrauded the Government.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., August 17.—George C. Starck, president of the Stone Hill Wine Company, of Herman, Missouri, one of the largest wine making concerns east of California, was brought to this city to-day by United States Marshal Bohle, who had arrested him on the charge of defrauding the government by making and disposing of brandy on which the revenue tax had not been paid. The arrest was made at Hermann at midnight and the distillery wine cellars and plant valued at \$350,000 were seized by a representative of the United States internal revenue department. It is not yet known by the government officials how much was realized by the alleged sale of brandy on which the tax was not paid.

Riot in Havana.

HAVANA, August 17.—A small riot occurred in Havana this evening, growing out of an attempt to lynch one Villegas, a former lieutenant of police, who had ill-treated his wife in the most atrocious manner. Villegas had been in Vilva, the tomb of Havana for several days. This afternoon his wife died and shortly after sundown a crowd of a thousand people met on the Plaza and after listening to fiery addresses, began to march on Vilva. A detachment of artillery met the mob and the latter promptly dispersed.

Reed Will Resign.

PORTLAND, Me., August 17.—Hon. Amos L. Allen, Speaker Reed's private secretary, was here to-day, and is authority for the statement that Mr. Reed will resign in the course of a few days, early enough to allow the special election to be called for November. Mr. Allen says he is confident of his own nomination as Mr. Reed's successor.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, western Pennsylvania and Ohio, fair and warm Friday and Saturday; fresh easterly to southerly winds.

Local Temperature.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by C. Schuyler, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets, was as follows:

7 a. m.	69	3 p. m.	88
8 a. m.	70	7 p. m.	85
12 m.	75		

Weather—Clear.